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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 97

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE,
opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—A WOMAN'S WRONGS,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. F. S. Chaffin.BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery.—HUFFALO BILL, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
beginning at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 505 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:30 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—DAVE
CROWLEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank
May.LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—Grand Parisian
Follies, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.WOODS' MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Third street.—IDEWILD, at 2 P. M.
and 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mr.
J. P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague street.—Grand Chorus Matinee, at 2 P. M.
Lotta, Park Theatre Company, &c.DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—HARRY, at 8 P. M.
and 10:30 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.
Miss Ada May, Miss Fanny
Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 11 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourth street, near Irving place.—LOHENGELN, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 11 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—ZIP, at 7:30 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Lotta.WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Third street.—THE VETERAN, at 8 P. M.
and 10:30 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.
Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn.—
THE VETERAN, at 8 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
and 11:30 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.OLYMPIA THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Abbe street.—
VALDEVILLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Eighty-fourth street and Broadway.—EILEEN OGE,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite Washington place.—DUMPTY
DUMPTY AT HOME, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
G. L. Fox.TONT PATRONS' OPERA HOUSE,
No. 50 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.
and 10:30 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.PRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MIN-
STRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.COLOSSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Third street.—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. and 11 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 7, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be rainy.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE.—In a special cable des-
patch we print a short account of a friendly
letter from Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Stanley,
written at Lake Bangweulu, Central Africa,
several months ago, apparently, before the Doc-
tor's death. He reiterates his gratitude for the
assistance received and gives a hasty view
of his geographical labors, a fuller account of
which, it is hoped, we shall soon receive. He
seems to have been at the moment of writing
in the full enjoyment of ordinary health.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN join the Alder-
men in urging the importance of Legislative
action on the subject of rapid transit this ses-
sion. The legislators must be blind who do not
see that the people of New York are in
earnest in demanding of them a rapid transit
commission, and will mark the unfaithful
representatives who oppose or obstruct such a
measure. There is a rumor that the Vander-
bilt bill is to be withdrawn. It will be well
for all parties concerned if the rumor should
prove to be correct.

THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION.—An enthusi-
astic and excited meeting of Germans was
held last night, as reported elsewhere, to pro-
test against the management of Castle Garden
by Americans, the people of that objection-
able nationality being so notoriously ignorant
and dishonest that it is looked upon as an
outrage that the honest strangers from Ger-
many should fall into their hands. It all ap-
pears to be a political fight, in which the Ger-
mans have, for the moment, the worst of it,
and denounce their opponents as people who
wish to make political use of Castle Garden.

THE POLICE JUSTICE CONTROVERSY.—The
General Term of the Court of Common Pleas
yesterday sustained the decision in favor of
the constitutionality of the law which turned
the elected Police Justices of the city of New
York out of office and gave the appointment
to their successors to the Mayor. The principal
point of the opinion of Chief Justice Daly is
that which declares that the Police Justices
are not Justices of the Peace, and hence are
not included in the constitutional provision
which declares the latter an elective office.
The case will now go to the Court of Appeals,
and as it is a "preferred cause" a judgment
will probably be reached in May. There
should be no unnecessary delay in the final
settlement of this important question.

BUILDING IN THE CITY appears to be checked
in consequence of the uncertainty that has
prevailed about the currency and the difficul-
ties existing between employers and laborers.
The first cause will soon be removed, for Con-
gress will, no doubt, take final action on the
pending financial measures. The currency
inflation will rather tend to stimulate busi-
ness, whatever may be the ultimate disastrous
result. And it is to be hoped the builders
and the workmen may come to some com-
promise, and that building will be actively
resumed as the spring opens.

The Man Who Laughs—Old-Fashioned
Statements on Inflation.

Senator Logan is the man who laughs.
He laughs in derision, and, as our Washington
report puts it, he laughs broadly in that sense;
and he is excited to it by the notion casually
expressed in the Senate that the President
might not accept the prairie clamor for ex-
pansion as a final word on the subject; might
have such a perception of his duty under the
constitution and such a sense of national
honor as to veto the financial bill. This seems
ridiculous to Mr. Logan. It seems to him
such a crowing evidence of semi-idiotism on the
part of the person who uttered it that he
does not deem a word of reply necessary; a
laugh of "broad derision" is his only answer
to the utterance of a patriotic hope. This
is the Western style of debate. It is
evident, however, that Mr. Logan knows the
President's mind; perhaps he knows it
even better than the President himself
does; and, for aught that appears to the
contrary in the wisdom of many of the Presi-
dent's acts, it may be that Mr. Logan even
instructs him as to his constitutional duties.
If Mr. Logan has this time instructed the
President in the full gospel of Western wis-
dom our financial honor as a nation is in a
bad way, for the President is the only hope
that remains against the votes inflating the
currency by an addition of ninety million
dollars of paper money, which addition will
run gold up very near to what it was just after
the war, and will correspondingly postpone
the possibility of the resumption of specie
payment; that is to say, it will keep the
country in the region of financial quagmires
until repeated calamities enforce the use of a
desperate remedy to save us from the wise
men of the West.

There have been some men in the
country who did not laugh derisively
at the notion of saving the land from the
scurge of paper money. Our
Washington correspondence this morning
brings to our attention some additional
views on the question of inflation which may
not be without interest as throwing light upon
the debate that is now over. We yesterday
pointed out what Washington and Franklin,
Jefferson and Hamilton thought on a
subject which, no doubt, was far above
them, and could only be comprehended
by the breezy statesmen of the present
time—our spontaneous productions of the
Rocky Mountains and the prairies, our
divinely gifted and prescient Logans and
Mortons. The opinions of these venerated,
if sadly out-of-date statesmen, were singularly
harmonious on one point—that the issue of
inconvertible currency would be a folly and
a crime. This doggedness and obstinacy are
startling evidences of the darkness that rested
upon the souls of men whom we are accus-
tomed to honor as singularly gifted and wise.
But it is painfully apparent that, whatever
these early fathers knew about liberty and the
constitution and human rights, they were
ignorant of the true methods to "develop the
country."

We have the still more painful duty of show-
ing this morning that this ignorant obstinacy
was not confined to the early fathers. The
great men of the second generation of the Re-
public seem to be as emphatic as their ances-
tors. Let us take Henry Clay, the pride and
darling of his time. Henry Clay was not a
profound man like Jefferson, or with a mind
of the philosophic breadth of Franklin, but he
had a singularly accurate and honest percep-
tion of what was due to American honesty
and the good name of the Republic. "The
emission of paper," said Clay, "constituted
the very worst of all conceivable species of
currency." The opinion of Clay is strength-
ened by that of Jeremiah Mason. The fame
of this man, never noisy in his character, has
grown dim in these lurid days of blood and
flame, but in his time he was conspicuous
among our ablest men. Well, Mr. Mason was
rude enough to call the author of a scheme for
a paper bank a mountebank—an epithet that
must grate rudely upon the souls of our
Mortons and our Logans. There are many
men, even in the present Congress, who re-
member the pride with which they followed
Daniel Webster. Even war has not shattered
the stupendous influence of his name and
genius. There is something gigantic in the
earnestness with which he enters upon the
currency discussion. "A sound currency,"
said this gifted but, unhappily, effete state-
man, "is an essential and indispensable
security for the fruits of industry
and honest enterprise." "A disordered
currency is one of the greatest of political
evils." "It is against industry, frugality
and economy." To crown all, and show at
the same time how indiscreet and frenzied
these obstinate men became when excited
upon questions which they could not under-
stand like our Camerons and Spragues, we find
him making this most intemperate declama-
tion:—"Of all the contrivances for cheating
the laboring classes of mankind none has been
more effectual than that which deludes them
with paper money." And, again, this most
inconsiderate and extravagant statement:—"Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive tax-
ation, these bear lightly on the happiness of
the mass of the community compared with a
fraudulent currency and the robberies com-
mitted by depreciated paper." As we read
these extravagant sentences how the mind
turns to our dear and fluent Logan and
wishes that he could have been for a single
hour in the Senate, to have beard Webster
and overwhelmed his recklessness and tem-
per! Somehow, as we read these old debates,
we constantly miss our Morton, our Harvey,
our Sprague. The freshness of debate does
not exist; there are a tameness of rhetoric and
servile adherence to history and facts
which show how benighted our middle gen-
eration of statesmen really were.

We are more impressed with this when we
come to read the views of the sturdy and
strong-minded Andrew Jackson. We find
Jackson laboring under the strangest delu-
sions on this question of developing the re-
sources of the country. In one Message he
even went so far as to declare that it was the
purpose of the Constitutional Convention to
establish a currency composed of precious
metals. Why, even Flanagan would not make
such a statement; and we are quite certain
that there is not a Dismal Swamp or Pine
Forest statesman in the capital who could not
demonstrate the folly of Jackson's fallacy that
such an issue would weigh hardly upon the
agricultural and manufacturing classes. Martin
Van Buren was a more accomplished man

than his stubborn and narrow-minded prede-
cessor, and one would expect from him a
largeness of view not unlike what we
delight to observe in our Spencers and
Brownlows. But even Van Buren, supple
and conciliatory on all other points, a
willow statesman, who bent and swayed
with every political zephyr, was stiff-necked
on this currency question. William H. Craw-
ford, for nine years Secretary of the Treasury
under Madison and Monroe, and supposed to
have some knowledge of finance, entertained
opinions which will pain a Spencer and a
Cameron, and actually denounced "the want
of stability, morality and intelligence in the
government which undertakes to substitute a
paper for a metallic currency." There was
another Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander
J. Dallas, who will be remembered by Mr.
Cameron, no doubt, and who, in a spirit of
blind fatuity and insensibility to the growing
wants of the country, prophesied that the
time would never come when an honest and
enlightened statesman would venture upon the
desperate expedient of paper money as a legal
tender. There is scarcely any use in quoting
Thomas H. Benton upon this question, as all
the world knows his stubbornness of faith in
gold and silver. But John C. Calhoun was
more liberal in his views, and, as the antago-
nist of Benton and Jackson, would have
more enlightened opinions, worthy, per-
haps, of his illustrious successors,
Robertson and Patterson. While Cal-
houn did favor such a currency he im-
posed limitations upon the issue, so as to
make it virtually the representative of gold
and silver, and even went so far as to speak of
the corrupting influence and the spirit of specu-
lation which had been generated by the friends
of an irredeemable currency and unrestrained
banking.

Altogether these studies of the fathers, the
great men of the two generations of our his-
tory, are not encouraging to those who see in
our Mortons and our Logans the full fruition
of American statesmanship. We are pained
beyond measure to note the divergence be-
tween the two classes of thinkers, the Jeffers-
ons and Franklins and Washingtons, who
shuddered at the very idea of irredeemable cur-
rency, and the Camerons, the Brownlows and
the Spragues, who see in the Treasury print-
ing press and reams of decorated paper the
sure means of "relieving the national dis-
tress" and developing "the resources of the
country." But history is history, and what is
written is written. Let the people judge be-
tween the men of the past and the men of the
present.

A Few Specks of Trouble in St. Do-
mingo Again.

The President elect of St. Domingo, Gon-
zalez, has not yet been installed in office, as
the Convention manufacturing a new constitu-
tion had not finished its work. We judge,
however, he is exercising power, directly or
indirectly, for the provisional government had
arrested a batch of Baez conspirators, who
are charged with complicity in a scheme to
restore the ex-President to power. Two of the
Baez family were among the arrested, but
were released subsequently through the inter-
cession of the French Consul. Another piece
of news is that the Samana Bay Company has
come to grief. It had organized a sort of
government, with Dr. Howe as acting Gov-
ernor, under the concession that the company
claims to have been made; but the present
provisional government of St. Domingo will
not recognize the claim and declares the
Samana Bay convention null and void. It is
said the Dominican government has been in-
cited to this course by the British Consul
General at Port au Prince and the Haytian
government. The alleged motive
is that England and Hayti want to over-
throw the American settlement and influence at
Samana. It is even said that a treaty has
been proposed at the instigation of the British
Consul General between the two republics for
adjusting territorial disputes, and including
the annulment of the Samana Bay convention.
Of course the Samana Bay Company talk of
appealing, as citizens of the United States, to
our government; but we suspect a great deal
of smoke is raised for the purpose of again
bringing this St. Domingo question into the
foreground. The movement upon Samana Bay
was made originally with the expectation,
if not intention, of dragging the United States
into intervention. The British dodge is an
old one. If our *bona fide* citizens have a just
claim and have been wronged it will be the
duty of the government to protect them, but
it should not be made the cat paw of specu-
lators in doing injustice to a weak people.

The Van Nort Resignation.

There has been a great deal of discussion
among the politicians as to whether the threat-
ened resignation of the republican Commis-
sioner of Public Works was genuine, or only
designed to bring his party to a sense of the
importance of retaining the only "anti-Tam-
many" hold they now possess on the patron-
age of the New York city government. The
Commissioner himself gives a simple explana-
tion of his intention. The emoluments of the
position are not sufficient to compensate for
the labor and annoyance of fighting the whole
city government, which, he claims, is run in
the Tammany interest, especially when his
party friends refuse to stand by his side, and
hence he intends to resign. The politicians,
to whom the relinquishment of any office ap-
pears to be an absurdity, contend that the res-
ignation will never be made. Meanwhile the
property owners woke up to the importance of
keeping the Public Works Department in
hands that will at least do all that can be done
to promote the prosecution of the various pub-
lic improvements, and held a meeting yesterday
to protest against the threatened resignation
as calculated to embarrass matters generally
and to depreciate the value of real estate. The
meeting was largely attended, some of the
largest property owners in New York being
present, and, although some attempt was
made to bring about a different result, resolu-
tions were adopted indorsing the management
of the Public Works Department and request-
ing the Commissioner not to resign.

SANBORN.—This remarkable person, who is
a farmer on a large enough scale to have a
grange all to himself, was yesterday inter-
viewed by the committee investigating his
contracts, and his answers are interesting as
showing some remarkable discrepancies with
the answers of Mr. Richardson to the same
committee.

The Connecticut Election—Defeat of
the Republicans.

From the results of the election in Connecti-
cut yesterday, so far as known, there is
little reason to doubt that the democrats have
swept the State. It is thought they have not
only shown their temper towards the respec-
tive parties by voting the democratic State
ticket, but that they have also made a Legisla-
ture so definitely democratic as to insure the
choice of a democrat as Senator. Although
the temperance vote, which is so much with-
drawn from either side, is unexpectedly large,
it is believed that this will not defeat an
election by the people. This result is in the
highest degree significant. Coinciding sub-
stantially with what we have seen in New
Hampshire, it indicates unmistakably that the
republican party is in bad odor with the
people, and that the constituencies have
lost all sympathy with the men who nomi-
nally represent them in the govern-
ment. Out of New England come, no
doubt, many of our political sharp-
ers, yet the public mind of New England
is honest. Butlers and Simmonses are acci-
dents only, and the honest and thrifty Down
Easter, who believes in his country and wants
to see it honestly keep its promises, can-
not stand a party that flouts fraud as its
greatest achievement. Inflation legislation
may not have been necessary to insure a vic-
tory to the democrats in Connecticut, for
there was enough before to make that result
well nigh inevitable; but it came in time to
somewhat intensify the outburst against a
party that has ceased to care for the country
and its honor, or the people and their will,
and that holds on to power only as power is
plunder and as it assists the unscrupulous po-
liticians to play prettily into the hands of their
financial friends. New Hampshire and Con-
necticut are sure forerunners of a great
change.

Condemnation of the Bishop of
Olinda by the Brazilian Courts.

The question whether mankind is to be
ruled by Church or State is being debated as
angrily in Brazil as in Germany. In the case
of the Bishop of Olinda and the Brazilian
government the struggle is not between Prot-
estant and Catholic, but between the lay and
clerical elements. In the exercise of functions
which the Bishop regards as within the scope
of his religious authority he infringed on the
rights which belong to all citizens alike,
without difference of religious belief, and the
law steps in to protect the citizen. The
question raised is a delicate one, and it is by
no means so easy as it might seem to decide
where the line of spiritual authority should
terminate. The Brazilian courts, how-
ever, have wisely decided that where any
doubt exists the spiritual authority must be so
exercised as not to lessen the liberty of the
citizen in any way. The cause of trouble
with the Bishop of Olinda was his effort to
suppress certain Catholic associations which
admitted Freemasons to membership. His
quarrel was, therefore, not directly with per-
sons outside his flock, but with those who
claimed to be within. The law, however, has
decided that the measures he thought fit to
adopt against the Catholic organizations were
calculated to interfere with the freedom of
action secured by the law to the citizens of
the Empire. As the Bishop refused to ac-
knowledge the right of the civil tribunals to
interfere in a question which he claimed was
strictly one of conscience, he was condemned
by the Court. Though he refused to admit
the legality of the proceedings, two coun-
sellors were allowed to plead his case; but,
notwithstanding the plea put forth that the
question was strictly a question of Church
discipline, the Court, with one dissenting
voice, condemned the prelate to four years'
imprisonment, with hard labor. This sen-
tence will not, in all probability, be rigorously
carried out, but it evinces a determination on
the part of the civil authorities to put down
any attempt on the part of the ultramontane
element to override the civil power. The
extreme pretensions of the Vatican party in
the Church do not seem to be favorably re-
ceived by Catholic governments, and we
should not be much surprised if they should
prove a source of weakness instead of strength
to the clerical element in the Church. The
world has grown too old to be ruled by a re-
ligious caste.

The Assassination of a Protestant Mis-
sionary Condemned to Death.

Mexico setting a good example to New York
is something new under the sun. It appears
that the same sentimental notions as to the
sanctity of the lives of murderers has not yet
taken root in the neighboring Republic. At
least we should judge so from the telegraphic
despatch which we publish in another column
from our special correspondent. From it we
learn that six of the fanatical mob that assas-
sinated the Protestant missionary, Mr. Ste-
phens, have been condemned to death. The
priest Ochoa has also been brought to trial
on the charge of inciting to murder, but his
case has not as yet been decided. It is pleas-
ing to notice that the religious fanaticism of the
ignorant Indians and half castes who make up
the lower stratum of society in Mexico does
not extend to the official circles, and
that in Mexico the man who takes life, even
under the delusion that he is serving God, will
be punished with the utmost severity of the
law. Indeed, the Mexicans seem to be rather
in advance of our boasted civilization in their
regard for the sanctity of life, for if a mob
were to kill a man here, from whatever mo-
tive, it would be difficult to obtain so severe a
sentence as the Mexican courts have pro-
nounced against the guilty parties. If the
same severity could only be introduced into
the administration of our own laws life would
be much more secure among us than it is at
present.

LAKE NAVIGATION is opening, and the large
trade dependent upon that will now revive and
have a happy effect upon the markets and the
laboring classes. The news from Ogdensburg
shows that navigation is open at that place;
that one steamer left yesterday for the lake
ports; and that the craft in the harbor are rapidly
fitting out, and that the Northern Transporta-
tion Company would start their boats to-day.
Winter has been prolonged into spring, and
the consequent check to business and suffer-
ing among the working classes have been ex-
tended, but there is now a prospect that relief
is at hand. We should not be surprised to see
as sudden and as great a revival of business
and industry as was the depression at the
commencement of winter.

Chief Justice Chase's Diaries.

We reprint this morning a few extracts from
the private papers of the late Chief Justice
Chase, as they appear in the forthcoming work
of one of his biographers. They confirm our
fears in regard to the impolicy of their publi-
cation. The purely personal matters, like Mr.
Chase's earlier impressions of his first wife,
Catherine Garrison, are mere twaddle—such
wretched twaddle that we are surprised Mr.
Chase should have written it, in the first in-
stance, or that any biographer should have
had the bad taste to print it. Still, the diary
of a man like the late Chief Justice cannot fail
to be very interesting to most readers, though its
publication is almost equally certain to do in-
justice to its author. Like writing letters on
matters purely personal, keeping a diary is
both foolish and dangerous—foolish in reveal-
ing that which ought not to be told and dan-
gerous in the loss of respect which is almost
sure to follow. Mr. Chase, in the published
extracts, is only another illustration of this
truth. The extract dated September 12, 1872,
is in every way discreditable to his memory.
If it had been published by misdirection one
could excuse his unjust reflections on Mr.
Lincoln, General McClellan and others as a
hasty opinion, jotted down in some moment
of exasperation; but it is given to the world
by his "chosen biographer," to whom, with
other matters like it, it was committed for
publication. True, it is a solemn warning to
Congress to-day, which is pursuing a like
policy without the excuse of the war period;
but, opposed as we are to the issue of United
States notes, we can have no sympathy with
opinions so harshly expressed. To accuse
President Lincoln and all his counsellors and
the General commanding the army with an utter
disregard of the good of the country is
unexcusable. Nor will the country believe
that either Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan
rushed from expense to expense and defeat to
defeat, without heed, to the abyss of bank-
ruptcy Mr. Chase seemed to think himself
above capable of seeing. Neither is it credi-
table to Mr. Chase that he should report Mr.
Stanton's dissatisfaction with the President
for "humiliating submissiveness" to General
McClellan while so bitterly finding fault with
the issue of paper money, in which he was
allowing himself to become so active an in-
strument. The same view of sneering dis-
satisfaction is found in Mr. Chase's report of the
Cabinet council at which the Emancipation
proclamation was adopted. There is nothing
in this report discreditable to Mr. Lincoln,
while its undercurrent is far from doing honor
to Mr. Chase. The disgrace, however, is not
in the jutting down of these hasty opinions,
but in their publication. The Chief Justice
could never have intended that such use should
be made of them. These were essentially the
private opinions of a man who was not in a
position to express them publicly; but if they
were to be published at any time the only
proper time for their publication was the au-
tumn of 1862. We desire to hold no one re-
sponsible for the Legal Tender act, but to avert
as much as possible the consequences of that
disastrous measure. It would have been a
pleasure to learn from his biographer that Mr.
Chase was always opposed to it, and that his
decision as Chief Justice was in harmony with
all his feelings as Secretary of the Treasury,
but to get the proofs in such shape as this is
immeasurably painful. It was because we be-
lieved that hastily formed opinions like these
would be thrust upon the public that we de-
precated the publication of Mr. Chase's diaries
in the beginning. We regret it now more
than ever, for the injustice done to others is
only a tithe of the injustice done to the mem-
ory of Mr. Chase. The "inner life" of the
man has been revealed with a wantonness un-
known in history, and the Chase diaries will
long remain a monument of human folly.

The Spring Exhibition of the Acad-
emy of Design.

There is among art circles considerable
speculation as to the quality of the coming
spring exhibition at the Academy of Design,
owing to the avowed intention of the di-
rectors and artists to make an effort to render
this season's exhibition worthy of the metrop-
olis of America. During the last few years
personal jealousies and professional rivalries
have prevented many artists from giving that
support to the National Academy without
which its value as an art teacher must be im-
paired. It is now some time since we called
the attention of the artists to the mistake
they were committing in lessening pub-
lic respect for the National Academy
into disfavour and disrepute with the
general public. The selfish policy of some
of the more prominent members of the pro-
fession in withdrawing their countenance
from the Academy exhibitions was for a time
profitable; but the feeling soon began to grow
in the public mind that the higher class of
art was only to be met with in Europe, and
that whatever was American must necessarily
be mediocre. This impression has inter-
fered so much with the sale of works painted
by resident artists that the error we pointed
out is now generally recognized. A strong
effort has been made during the past winter
in most of the studios to remedy the evil, and
it is confidently predicted that the spring ex-
hibition will contain more works of real merit
than have been seen on the Academy walls
for years. We know that many of our best
men will be represented by works of great
vigor, and we hope to see works from
men who have been long strangers
to the Academy. Most of the prominent
artists have done their duty on this
occasion and striven to furnish works of
more than ordinary merit; but much will
depend on the action of the directors. One
of the great evils to be contended against is
a madlin sympathy with the struggling mem-
bers of the profession. There are among the
artists a number of immature geniuses, who
will insist on sending pictures of no artistic
merit to the Academy exhibition; and the
tender-hearted persons who compose the
sawing committee have never been able to
sew their courage up to the point of refusing
a place to the appalling productions of unripe
genius. This weakness is the bane of the
Academy of Design. It is allied with a belief
in the necessity of covering the walls with a
certain number of square feet of canvas, in-
respective of the artistic value of the works.
This is supposed to please the public
and to prevent an outcry being
raised by the slaughtered innocents
against the exclusiveness and tyranny of

the academicians. However, the experience of
the past few years ought to teach the hanging
committee that no mere spread of canvas will
enable the Academy exhibition to sail into
public favor. The people of taste, who draw
the crowd after them, are sure to prefer a small
number of good pictures so disposed that they
can be seen and admired to a heterogeneous
collection of pictures in which the mediocre
and the worthless swallow up whatever is
worth looking at. The interest of American
art, as well as that of the Academy of Design,
demands that this fact should be kept in mind
by those responsible for the admission of pic-
tures. We warn the committee in time that if
they, by a weak exercise of compassion for
mediocrity, expose worthless dabs on the
Academy walls in the forthcoming exhibition
the public will not be likely to condone their
fault or hesitate to express its condemna-
tion of a policy which seriously damages the
interests of American art.

THE LIQUOR CHAUDEURS are not very suc-
cessful, according to the statement of one of
the largest distillers of the United States, Mr.
Brooks, of Cincinnati. This gentleman
averts that there has been more business in
whiskey during the past two months than for
the corresponding period last year. We sup-
pose he speaks for his own business and that
coming immediately under his observation
more particularly. Still, he makes the as-
sertion that the wholesale branch of the
whiskey trade in the West has not been crippled
by the women's crusade. It is admitted,
however, that the ale and beer brewers have
suffered. This seems to indicate that the
women grogshop raiders have exercised more
influence over the comparatively temperate
than over the hard old toppers, who avoid beer
and stick to whiskey.

POLICE FACTS.—Two men, who pounded a
policeman with his own club, are to be pun-
ished. A policeman who brought a boy out
of a second story with a brick will probably
be promoted as a good shot.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor J. G. Herret, of Washington, is at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is
staying at the Windsor Hotel.
Professor John F. Weir, of Yale College, is stop-
ping at the Albemarle Hotel.
Ex-Governor Thomas T. Fletcher, of Missouri,
has arrived at Barnum.
Major John R. McGinnis, United States Army,
has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Clayton McMichael, of the Philadelphia North
American, is registered at the Hoffman House.
Judge William L. Larned, of Albany, who was a
member of the recently dissolved Commission of
Appeals, has apartments at the Westminster Hotel.
Ex-Congressmen J. H. Rice, of Maine, and Ham-
ilton Ward, of Belmont, N. Y., are among the recent
arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Judge George A. Hardin, of the New York Su-
preme Court for the Fifth Judicial District, is tem-
porarily residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
"El Libro Tatuado" (The Cheekbook), a com-
edy by Señor Echegaray, Spain's present Minister
of Finance, is drawing crowded houses at Madrid.
The government creditors probably want to get
a hint as to how they can draw their checks so that
they will be honored by Señor Echegaray.
Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, intends to
start on a tour around the world in July, and ex-
pects to be away from Berlin about a year and a
half. His route will be across Russia and Siberia;
thence to Japan; thence to China, from where he
will come to the United States. A Prussian war
vessel will convey him from New York back to
Germany.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Monongahela was at
Rio Janeiro February 24.
The United States steamer Gettysburg sailed
from Aspinwall March 25 for San Juan del Norte.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Eleven Ballots and No Choice.
BOSTON, April 6, 1874.
Owing to the numerous absentees there was
merely a repetition of the old form of going through
the show of casting the eleventh ballot in the Mas-
sachusetts Legislature this morning, without the
least expectation that it would contribute to bring
about a decision on the senatorship question. But
it is said by those who are in a position to know
what transpires in the secret meetings of the
friends of Mr. Dawes and Judge Hoar, which are held
so frequently, that both factions have determined
to go into the business with vigor to-morrow, and
in the event of there being no choice, "to make a
day of it" on Wednesday. In the joint Assembly
the following figures were inscribed on the Clerk's
journal:—